

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 31st January, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 25th January says that it is believed that the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan will shortly hold a darbar at Kabul in order to bestow rewards and khilats on those Afghan sardars who assisted him during the late war. We do not think that the scheme originated with the Amir himself. There is little doubt that it has been suggested to him by the Government of India. The scheme is calculated to win for him the good will of his subjects. It would seem that he will visit India after he has held the darbar. He may pay a visit to this country after two or three years when his people have been fully reconciled to him, but his visit at present will be a very ill-advised measure, as we stated in a late issue. Even the late Amir Sher Ali Khan did not visit India until he had been several years on the throne. As soon as the Amir Abdul Rahman sets foot on Indian soil, the Afghans will be induced to regard him as a friend of the British Government, and it is well known that they do not wish that their ruler should

Circulation,
425 copies.

have any connection with us. If the Government of India itself has asked him to pay a visit to India, under the impression that his visit will ostensibly increase our prestige, the Government is mistaken. It will be very unwise on our part to require him to come to India for merely ostensibly increasing our prestige, when we know that his visit will be very injurious to him. Our interests are really identical with his. The late Kabul War involved a great loss of men and money. If we again act unwisely, we may again have to bear similar losses.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 25th January, referring to the news that the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan has killed Muhammad Jan, strongly denounces the conduct of the Amir. Muhammad Jan was a great patriot and soldier. It was he whose continuous opposition compelled Lord Lytton to withdraw British troops from Afghanistan, and to give up the idea of annexing the country, and who thus paved the way, as it were, for the accession of Abdul Rahman to the throne of Kabul. It is surprising that instead of being thankful to him for this, the Amir has ungratefully and foolishly killed him.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 21st January states that, looking at the articles published by the *Pioneer* against the re-imposition of the income-tax, some native editors have been led to imagine that the *Pioneer* has now begun to sympathize with the natives. But they are mistaken. Our contemporary protests against the levy of the income-tax, not out of sympathy with the poor native traders, but because the income-tax would touch the purse of European officers who draw large salaries, who can best afford to pay such a tax, and who patronize our contemporary. In our opinion, direct taxation is not suited to this country, as we have repeatedly stated. But if, at the time of a great

financial pressure, the imposition of a direct tax should be deemed inevitable, in that case we should prefer an income-tax to a license-tax, because the former would fall only on well-to-do traders and highly-paid officers, and a large revenue would be easily raised by means of it, whereas the latter presses severely upon poor traders, supplies over-zealous subordinate native officers with an opportunity of oppressing them, and produces great popular discontent.

The same paper publishes an article, communicated by a rāis of Lahore, who attended the late Imperial darbar held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb on the 2nd January, in honour of the fifth anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The writer complains that the darbaris were put to great inconvenience on the occasion of the darbar owing to the carelessness of officers. On the 1st January a notice was circulated by the Mir Munshi among the gentlemen, who are entitled to a seat in His Honor's darbars, to the effect that they should not go out of their homes on Monday, the 2nd January, till 10 A.M. This was a strange order. Really great honor was shown to the darbaris! As the writer was aware that a darbar was to be held on Monday, he inferred from the notice that tickets would be sent to darbaris on Monday morning. He remained at his house till 10 A.M., but no one came. He then went to the Deputy Commissioner's house where he found some other gentlemen waiting for tickets. They were told by the Deputy Commissioner's servants that he was at the house of one Mr. Burney. They then went there. The Deputy Commissioner had a bundle of tickets in his hand. He asked them their names and gave them their tickets. He had still some tickets left with him. Now it was quarter to 11. The writer and his companions hastened to the Montgomery Hall, where the darbar was to be held, with their tickets, and

took their seats. The Mir Munshi came and asked them if they had brought gold mohurs with them for *nazar*. They replied that no order had been sent to them to that effect, and that they had not even received their tickets till after 10 A.M. The Mir Munshi expressed his dissatisfaction with them. The writer and some other *rāists* had to present empty hands before the Lieutenant-Governor. When the *darbar* was dismissed, the writer came out of the hall and looked for his shoes at the door, but could not find them. Accordingly he had to walk barefooted to his carriage.

The *Harish Chandra Chandrika* (published by one Damodar Shastri at Udaipur) for the month of Pansh states that it appears from the *Gazette of India* that Raja Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. His appointment excites a mingled feeling of joy and grief in us. We rejoice over his admission to the Council inasmuch as he is a native. But our joy is changed into grief when we remember that he has not yet done any good to his country, nor is there any hope that he will do any good in future. Moreover, he is not sufficiently acquainted with English to deliver a long and telling speech in the Council on any subject. His experience is confined only to the Educational Department. He knows nothing of politics and legislation. It would have been better if the Government of India had elevated the editor of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* or of the *Hindu Patriot* to the Council, who are well known for their patriotism. We hope that as long as Raja Shiva Prasad continues to be a Member of the Legislative Council, he will carefully study the *Patrika* and the *Patriot* every day, change his present principles, and endeavour to bestow some good on the country.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 25th January states :—Some time ago we heard of the death of the Amir-i-Kabir of Hyderabad. We have

The London Statesman.

heard since that the editor of the *London Statesman* has been fined and has stopped the paper. It is noticeable that both the plaintiff and the defendant have, as it were, died at the same time. We regret the death of the Amir-i-Kabir, but we still more regret the death of the *Statesman*. The natives have lost in our contemporary a great friend in London, which always strongly advocated their rights and privileges, and cannot too deeply regret its death. We hope that subscriptions will be raised in this country for the support of Mr. Robert Knight, in order that he may be able to revive the paper.

The *Victoria paper* (Sialkot) of the 21st January states that the civil suits that are now instituted at the Lahore Chief Court are to be heard in 1883. When such distant dates are being fixed for their hearing, it is easy to see that there will be a great delay in their decision, because there are few cases which are decided at the first hearing in that court. Probably many suitors will die by the time their suits are decided, and their heirs will have to prosecute the suits. Now we ask the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court if any of them instituted a private suit in any court, and the latter ordered it to be heard after two or three years, what would be his feelings? The Chief Court has issued a strict order to the effect that no subordinate court should allow any suit to remain on its file more than two months except for some special reason. Is there no one to see that the Chief Court itself does not take more than two months to decide suits? It would be a good thing even, if it were required to fix a date not more remote than two months for the hearing of any suit. The popular saying that a suitor requires the age of Noah and the treasure of Qadrûn is not altogether unfounded. The fixing of such distant dates by the Chief Court for the hearing of suits is obviously due to the fact that the court has large arrears. Has the work of the court so largely increased

The delay in the decision of suits by the Lahore Chief Court.

Circulation, 900 copies.

that four Judges are not sufficient for it, or do not they properly do their work? The cause of such large arrears should be found out and removed. Formerly there was only one Judicial Commissioner in the province. Such distant dates were never fixed by him for the hearing of suits. Moreover, he found time to inspect the subordinate courts.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria paper* (Sialkot) of the 23rd January states that when Sardar Deva Singh, the President of the Council of Regency at Patiala, has been appointed a member of the most exalted order of the Star of India, it is difficult to realise why the same mark of distinction has not been bestowed on Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Hasan Khan Bahadur of Patiala. The Khalifa is one of the most learned men, and one of the best administrators in India, and we may, without fear of exaggeration, call him "the Sun of India." It was from him that the late Maharaja Mahendra Singh imbibed his enlightened views. The establishment of the hospital, the Mahendra College, and the village schools in Patiala, by the Patiala darbar, is chiefly due to his advice and exertions.

Circulation,
225 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 23rd January, writing from Partabgarh, states that lately, when Mir Zahid Ali and his friend Nain Sukh Lal were walking on the road hand in hand, Mr. Sanders, Assistant Commissioner, came driving from the opposite direction. As his carriage reached them, they parted and made way for him, one moving to the right and the other to the left. As Mr. Sanders passed them, Mir Zahid Ali made a low obeisance to him. On this Mr. Sanders struck him with his whip. Mir Zahid Ali instituted a criminal suit against him in the Court of the Commissioner of Rae Bareilly, who was at Partabgarh on that day on his tour of inspection. The Commissioner took down his statement and then transferred the case to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal. The Deputy Com-

missioner heard the case on the 10th January, and fined the accused Rs. 5. Mir Zahid Ali is the brother of Sayyid Dastur Ali, the Munsarim of the Civil Court, and son of Saiyid Raza Khan Bahadur, the Muafidar of Balgrampur, Hardoi, on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed by the Government in 1877 as a hereditary title. Mir Zahid Ali has now instituted a civil suit against Mr. Sanders claiming Rs. 1,000 as damages. It is believed that Mr. Sanders has intimated to Zahid Ali, through the Civil Surgeon, his willingness to apologise, but Zahid Ali does not agree to this. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Deputy Commissioner showed no partiality to the Assistant Commissioner and at once fined him.

The *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur) of the 23rd January states that Lord Lawrence, the late English education and the Government. Viceroy and Governor-General, established many schools and colleges throughout the country, in order to encourage English education among the natives. The hope of obtaining employment in the public service has begun to create a love for English education in their minds. But it is to be regretted that the Government has unwisely, for some time past, shown a disposition to curtail expenditure on public instruction. It seems to be under the impression that the natives now fully appreciate the advantages of education, and can make their own arrangements for the education of their sons. But nothing could be a greater mistake than this.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) publishes a long article communicated by one Jyotirvid in its issues of the 9th and the 16th January.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The writer protests against the encouragement of mass education at the expense of high education. He ascribes the agitation for mass education to a desire on the part of Europeans to check the spread of English education. The natives, who have received an English education, strongly agitate

for the redress of the grievances of their countrymen, freely criticise the acts of the Government, and are able to make themselves heard even in England. As the rulers now find themselves unable to quietly drain the country of its wealth owing to the opposition of educated natives, they have determined to put a stop to English education. A cry for reduction of public expenditure was raised in Lord Lytton's time, and some colleges were sacrificed on the altar of economy. The Panjáb University has been empowered to give degrees for proficiency in oriental classics and science. Now a cry for mass education has been raised. All these measures are intended to check the spread of English education. The educated natives are the greatest friends the Government has among the natives. It should endeavour to encourage elementary education among the people by all means, but it would be very unwise on its part to do this at the expense of high education. If it wishes that the natives should make their own arrangements for the education of their sons, it is mistaken. The higher classes are quite indifferent to education. It is the middle classes that seek education, but cannot afford to establish their own colleges.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 25th January says that some Anglo-Indian contemporaries do not like that the Government should give a high English education to the natives. The articles which have lately appeared in them on the subject have created a suspicion in the minds of some natives that the Government wishes to withdraw its support from public instruction. We assure our countrymen that the Government is fully aware of the benefits which the spread of English education has conferred upon us, and therefore it cannot be so unwise as to do anything which is calculated to check it. Even if it wishes to relieve itself of the burden of our education, as may appear from some of its acts, this is not because it is opposed to give education to us, but because it desires that we should learn to exert ourselves and not depend on it for everything.

The same.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Bhadrat Bandhu* of the 27th January, referring to the railway accident at Shikohabad, remarks that it is said

Circulation,
147 copies.

The Shikohabad Railway
accident.

that, according to the usual custom, when twenty minutes have elapsed since the departure of a train from a station, another train can start from the same station in the same direction. This is a very dangerous practice and should be at once stopped. Some mishap may occur to the first train, the second train may overtake it before its arrival at the next station, and the guard and the driver of the second train may not perceive the train in front of them until it is too late to avoid a collision, as was the case with the accident in question. Does the railway company care more for its benefit than for the lives of passengers? Railway rules and regulations, affecting the lives and property of the passengers, should not be enforced until they have been approved by the Government. The railway employes, through whose carelessness the late collision took place, should be severely punished, and compensation should be paid to the heirs of those men who were killed by the accident. The writer also draws attention to two other grievances :—(1) The carriages are not maintained in good order. When a train is in motion, planks of some carriages shake horribly, and this causes great inconvenience to the passengers seated in those carriages. (2) Passengers of all castes, high and low, are placed together in the same carriage, though such a thing is opposed to the prejudices of natives. A carriage should be reserved specially for the use of low-caste people, such as sweepers, shoe-makers, &c.

The editor expresses his concurrence in the sentiments of the correspondent, praises the Europeans who, although they were themselves wounded, assisted in the removal of the dead and wounded native passengers and censures the native

passengers for the apathy and indifference shown by them towards the latter.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kaviachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 23rd January, in its local news column, states that The roads leading to the district courts at Benares. two roads lead from the town to the district courts. The northern road by which the District Judge goes to his court is always kept in good order, but this is not the case with the southern road on which the traffic is very heavy, and consequently the people are put to great inconvenience from dust.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Lytton Gazette* (Delhi) of the 24th January complains that at a shop situated between the tahsil and the clock-tower at Delhi some natives and a European sell old cloth by auction and defraud the people. The European sits on a chair in the booth with an account book placed before him on a table. One of his native comrades conducts the sales, and the others stand below the shop and make collusive bids. If any stranger happens to go there, one of them induces him to bid, and others bid against him, and soon run up the price as far as possible. At last the article is knocked down to him at three or four times its market value. The Government should interfere and prevent these blackguards from cheating unwary strangers in this way. (A correspondent of the *Victoria* paper (Sialkot) of the 25th January also complains of fraudulent sales being conducted in this way at some places, and urges that the Government should put a stop to the practice.)

Circulation,
64 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ain-al-Akhbar* (Moradabad) of the 23rd January complains that the traders at Mughalpur in Moradabad charge discount on all rupees bearing the figure of King William IV.

The same correspondent also complains that the labourers

The alleged misconduct of the labourers and carriage-drivers employed on the new railroad in Moradabad towards cultivators.

employed on the earthworks at Mu-
ghalpur, which are being constructed
for the new railroad, take anything
they please—such as wood, grass, &c.—
from the fields and gardens of zamin-

dars and cultivators by force, and that the carriage-drivers
feed their oxen on the crops of cultivators.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1882. Jany. 23rd & 27th	1882. Jany. 26th & 30th respectively.	...
2	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akbar</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Husain Khan	19th	25th	115 copies.
3	<i>Ahsan-i-Sikandari</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	21st	28th	60 "
4	<i>Ain-ul-Akbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	23rd	27th	64 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	24th	26th	140 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	21st & 25th	26th & 29th respectively.	1,700 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	23rd	26th	80 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Tamannadi</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	28th	125 "
9	<i>Akmal-ul-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	24th	"	80 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	24th & 28th	27th & 30th respectively.	276 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	21st	27th	135 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	25th	28th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-ul-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	26th	26th	125 copies.
14	<i>Bahar-e-Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	27th	31st	147 "
15	<i>Bharat Vela</i>	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Jamna Das	Oct. 5th & 5th Jany., 1881-82.	29th	200 "
16	<i>Dab-e-i-Qasari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Jany. 21st	26th	225 "
17	<i>Dab-e-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 23rd	26th	410 "
18	<i>Dak Panch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	"	30th	225 "

19	Guldasta-i-Benares,	Benares ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fida Husain	...	22nd	...	25th	...	115	"
20	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Umácharan	...	"	...	30th	...	...	"
21	Harish Chandrika	Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Damodar Shastri,	...	"	20th	...	...	180	"
22	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahabir Prasad	...	"	25th & 28th	...	28th & 31st	188	"
23	Jahva-i-Tar	Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Ganeshi Lal	...	"	24th	...	respectively.	50	"
24	Karnatak	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	23rd	...	26th	250	"
25	Kashi Patrika	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	Laxmi Shankar, M.A.	...	"	27th	...	28th	725 copies (in-	"
26	Kaulab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Rev. T. Craven	...	"	...	...	...	cluding 370	"
27	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Benares ...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Chintamani Rao	...	"	16th & 23rd	...	31st	copies taken	"
28	Kavya Samak	Allahabad,	Urdu	...	Monthly	...	Sheo Narain	...	"	31st	...	19th & 26th	310 copies.	"
29	Khair Khawab-i-Aalam	Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mir Husain	...	"	24th	...	30th	250	"
30	Khair Khawab-i-Pan-	Gujran-	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	"	21st	...	26th	90	"
31	Kot-i-Nar	Laure	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwad Ali	...	"	25th & 28th	...	27th & 30th	600	"
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	cluding 36	"
33	Lytton Gazette	Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulaqi Das	...	"	24th	...	26th	copies taken	"
34	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Das	...	"	23rd	...	27th	150	"
35	Mashir-i-Qasoor	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	24th	...	25th	100	"
36	Mishir-i-Darakhshan	Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	24th	...	26th	200	"
37	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhib-ullah	...	"	23rd	...	26th	150	"
38	Mishir-i-Nar	Laure	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Ram	...	"	23rd	...	26th	90	"
39	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Baksh	...	"	26th	...	29th	250	"
40	Nagari-i-Azim	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Ali	...	"	23rd	...	27th	32	"
41	Nagari-i-Hind	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Latif	...	"	29th	...	30th	120	"
42	Najmat Akbar	Etawah ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ruhullah Khan	...	"	24th	...	25th	...	"
43	Najmat Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Awatar Krishan	...	"	26th	...	30th	200	"

List of papers examined—(concluded)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur,	Urdu	Weekly	Ambika Prasad	1882. Jan'y. 24th	1882. Jan'y. 27th	106 copies.
44	Nar Afghan	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev'd. E. M. Wherry	" 26th	" 28th	700 "
45	Nar-al-Awaz	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yakub,	" 28th	" "	337 "
46	Nusrat-al-Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	" 26th	80 "
47	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 25th to 31st	" 25th to 31st	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
48	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 24th	" 30th	600 copies.
49	Panjab Punch	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-al-din	" 25th	" 28th	150 "
50	Patials Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 23rd	" 26th	300 "
51	Prince of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 28th	" 30th	50 "
52	Rafah-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 25th	" 29th	600 "
53	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 26th	" 27th	617 "
54	Reformer	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nobin Chandar Rao,	" 23rd	" 24th	"
55	Rohini Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	" 24th	" 27th	"
56	Sabha Kapurthala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Sharf-al-din	" 26th	" 30th	115 "
57	Sadiq-al-Akhbar	... Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	" 26th	" 29th	455 "
58	Saigard-i-Qadh	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	" 29th	" 31st	...
59	Sajjan Kirti Sudha	... Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Benahi Dhar	" 23rd	" 27th	225 "
60	Shala-i-Far	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haider Ali	" 24th	" "	325 "
61	Shere-i-Hind	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Benarsi Lal	" 23rd	" 26th	...

62	<i>Tarakhia Saddi</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	... Khwaja Yusuf Ali, For Rajab 1298, Hijri. ...	... 30th ...	... 300 ...
63	<i>Tatiga-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	... Ditto ...	... Wilayat Ali ...	... 25th ...	... 200 ...
64	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	... Four times a week. ...	... Gyan Chand ...	... 26th & 29th respectively. ...	... 900 ...
65	<i>Wazir-i-Islam</i>	... Ghazipur, ...	Ditto	... Weekly ...	... Siraj-al-din Ahmad, ...	... 25th ...	... 250 ...

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 4th February, 1882. }

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